

Supplementary Information Titles

Please list each supplementary item and its title or caption, in the order shown below.

Note that we do NOT copy edit or otherwise change supplementary information, and minor (nonfactual) errors in these documents cannot be corrected after publication.

Please submit document(s) exactly as you want them to appear, with all text, images, legends and references in the desired order, and check carefully for errors.

Journal: Nature Medicine

Article Title:	Effector T cells control lung inflammation during acute influenza virus infection by producing IL-10
Corresponding Author:	Thomas J. Braciale

Supplementary Item & Number (add rows as necessary)	Title or Caption
Supplementary Figure 1	Influenza infection induces IFN- γ and IL-10 producing but not IL-4 or IL-17 producing T cell responses.
Supplementary Figure 2	The production of IL-10 in the lung is restricted to Thyl ⁺ lymphocytes
Supplementary Figure 3	Secondary influenza specific CD8 ⁺ T cells produce IL-10
Supplementary Figure 4	Depletion of CD8 ⁺ T cells does not inhibit the development of IL-10 producing CD4 ⁺ T cells
Supplementary Figure 5	CD8 ⁺ T cells are the major producers of IL-10 and IFN- γ <i>in vivo</i>
Supplementary Figure 6	T Lymphocytes are the primary IL-10 producers in the lungs during influenza infection
Supplementary Figure 7	IL-10 producing CD8 ⁺ and CD4 ⁺ T cells are enriched in the infected lungs
Supplementary Figure 8	IL-10R blockade does not alter viral gene copies in the lungs.

Supplementary Figure 9	IL-10R blockade leads to enhanced inflammatory cytokine/chemokine production in the lungs	
Supplementary Figure 10	Monocytic cells in the lung express highest IL-10R.	
Supplementary Figure 11	High-dose influenza infection leads to decreased IL-10 production and enhanced inflammatory cell infiltration to the lungs	
Supplementary Figure 12	Steroid administration inhibits monocytic cell infiltration and IL-12 p40 production but minimally interferes with virus clearance.	